

## Regular Convention Ticket!

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR.

DR. THOS. D. ISOM.

Election on Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1860.

## Co-operation Means Submission.

During the recent Presidential contest, the leading politicians, and the political journals throughout the Southern States, that are now clamoring for co-operation, were equally clamorous for "Union." We do not know of a single exception to the truth of this remark. They composed the class who have always been known as "Unionists par excellence." For a short time after the result of the election became known, they continued, as usual, to "sing psalms to the Union," but, as the evidences multiplied around them of a change in popular opinion, they foresaw that submission doctrines would no longer be tolerated; and, therefore, they took a new position and claimed to be co-operationists, while they still remained submissionists at heart. They felt that it was useless for them to attempt to check the torrent of Southern indignation that was called forth by the success of the Black Republicans, and so they professed to join the movement of their fellow-citizens, exclaiming loudly that something must be done, but, resolving, at the same time, that nothing should be done, if they could possibly prevent it. It was a simple change of tactics, involving no change of policy whatever, and was resorted to as a stratagem in order to retain an influence which they knew would be forfeited by the open advocacy of submission. "Looking one way and rowing another," they desire, if possible, so to direct the policy of resistance that it shall exhaust itself in words and amount to nothing.

The platform of the co-operationists requires that a Convention of all the slaveholding States shall be held, and that the decision of the majority shall be binding upon the whole. Each State would be represented in such a Convention by delegates corresponding in number to her electoral votes. Let us see where this proceeding would land us.—The only States that could be counted on, with any reasonable degree of certainty, to cast their votes for secession, are the following, casting 61 votes:

South Carolina	8 votes
Georgia	10 "
Alabama	8 "
Mississippi	7 "
Louisiana	6 "
Texas	4 "
Arkansas	4 "

The States that would probably vote, in the Convention, to "wait for an overt act," are the following, casting 69 votes:

Delaware	3 votes
Maryland	8 "
Virginia	15 "
North Carolina	10 "
Missouri	9 "
Kentucky	12 "
Tennessee	12 "

The cotton States, therefore, would find themselves caught in a cunning Union trap, if they should consent to go into a Convention with all the border States, and, for that reason, we are unalterably opposed to the project of holding such a Convention. When we say that, in our opinion, "something must be done," we are in earnest. We have no idea of simply passing a few resolutions, "full of sound and fury," and then proceeding to "back down" into tame submission to the North. We are unwilling to lend our countenance to any proceeding which will be regarded by the world as a mere farce, and which will make the Southern people a laughing-stock in the eyes, and a by-word in the mouth, of all Christendom. The Black Republican orators and presses have long been taunting us with cowardice, deriding our threats to secede from the Confederacy of States, and declaring that we "could not be kicked out of the Union." If we now submit, after all that we have said and done, we shall dishonor ourselves in the estimation of our very enemies, and forfeit all our claims to self-respect.

Eight States are now ready to join us in secession, and in the formation of a new Confederacy. Let us go out with them, and invite the border slave States to go out with us. If they choose to do so, they can thus co-operate with us; but we are unwilling to co-operate with them in submission to Black Republican rule. They have shown no disposition, as yet, to consult with us, while we have taken measures to consult with them, by the appointment of Commissioners for that purpose. If they intend to do anything, or if they intend to do nothing, they can inform us of the fact through these Commissioners, and we can take our measures accordingly; but let us not suffer them to amuse us with a pretence of consultation so that our action shall be delayed beyond the 4th of March next. If we are going out of the Union at all, it is of the utmost importance that we go out before Lincoln shall have been inaugurated as our President. We want him to have no power to appoint any Federal officers in our midst; and, more than all, we want all the latent Abolitionists among us to know that he will not have the power of conferring offices upon them.

We are in favor of co-operating with all the slave States that have enough of pluck to assert their rights by secession. We are utterly opposed to co-operation with any slave State that is even enough to crouch to the North. We hope the event will prove that there are no such slave States, but there are, we can only characterize the idea of our co-operation with them as an unmitigated humbug, which is precisely equivalent to unconditional submission.

## Monetary.

The Union-shrinkers have become alarmists, and are seeking to frighten our people from secession by prophesying all imaginable and unimaginable calamities as certain to overtake the South in the event of a dissolution of the Union. Few of them are so indiscreet as to hint that the North will "whip" us into submission; but they all concur in the prediction that we shall be involved in financial ruin. They tell us that we shall have no money in the country, that property will depreciate in value, and that universal bankruptcy awaits all classes of our citizens. The present scarcity of money, in connection with the low price of cotton, is ascribed to the discussion of secession movements, and it is sagely argued, that if such is the effect of talking about a dissolution of the Union, dissolution itself must be fraught with utter and hopeless pecuniary disaster.

We presume, however, that intelligent people among us will hardly be "scared out of their wits" by the croakings of those who regard the Union as being, per se, "the paramount good." It is generally known, we suppose, that the existing panic was artificially produced, and that it had its origin in a concerted movement, participated in by bankers and brokers at the North and at the South, which was designed to crush out the spirit of secession in South Carolina, and the other cotton States, by deranging the currency, and destroying the credit of the Southern States. It was hoped, by the parties to this infamous conspiracy against the liberties of the Southern people, that the pressure thus occasionally would avert secession, and remorselessly have they followed out their programme. Banks and brokers in the free and border slave States have refused to take, or have heavily discounted, the notes of the banks of the cotton States, well knowing that they were perfectly good. This operation, in effect, to compel the withdrawal of a large proportion of the representatives of value from circulation, and thereby greatly embarrassed all commercial operations. The banks of Tennessee, pursuing the same un patriotic course, suspended the payment of coin upon their own obligations, and yet refused to do anything for the relief of their customers, although they might have obtained all the local pressure without the slightest hazard to themselves. The New Orleans banks, with a specie fund equal to their circulation, have not suspended, but they have ceased discounting. In this manner, a temporary and artificial scarcity of money has been produced, and, in consequence, the price of cotton has receded, in the very face of favorable news from Europe. This state of things will not long continue to exist. Only a small proportion of the crop of 1860 has been forwarded to market. The unsold portion will command money enough to make the South entirely easy in its finances; and the money will come among us in gold, instead of paper. No sooner was it known to the manufacturers abroad that the Southern banks had "shut down" upon their own people and refused to make their usual advances upon foreign bills, than arrangements were set on foot for sending forward the gold that was necessary to supply the hiatus in our currency. This operation required a little time, and a good deal of inconvenience was sustained whilst it was going on; but it has now been fairly inaugurated, and its effect is already apparent in the increasing confidence that pervades the public mind.

There is no reason why hard times should be anticipated by our people. We have made good crops, of every description. Our great staple money, in the very nature of things, continue to command a remunerative price. We are about to sever a connection which has annually cost us many millions more, in the shape of indirect taxes, than were returned to us in the form of benefits. We shall exchange a state of uneasy apprehension for one of undoubted security; and, just as soon as the event shall have demonstrated the utter falsity of those predictions of evil which the Union-savers are shrieking into the ears of our people, we doubt not that such an era of prosperity will dawn upon the new Confederacy of the South as will far surpass anything that has been known in our history.

## "Do as our Fathers Did."

Tax submissionists of the present day, in their extreme anxiety to prevent their fellow-citizens from doing anything to protect their rights, are continually harping upon the example of the American colonists, and insisting that the Southern people should imitate, in all respects, the policy of our Revolutionary ancestors. Because the colonists, for more than ten years before the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, continued to remonstrate with the people of England, and finally to petition their monarch for a redress of the grievances of which they complained, it is sagely argued by the Union-shrinkers of 1860 that the South, for at least ten years, should not think of doing anything more than to fret and grumble. They tell us, every day, to "do as our fathers did," meaning, thereby, that we should do absolutely nothing.

In statesmanship, nothing can be more strongly tainted with folly than an imitative policy. Nothing can justify us in regarding our conduct, in the present juncture, by the example of the men of the Revolution, unless, in the first place, the circumstances which surround ourselves are identically the same as those in which our fathers were placed, and unless, also, we were satisfied that this procrastinating policy was wiser than any other they could have adopted. The highest type of statesmanship is that which, disregarding all former precedents, most perfectly and wisely adapts itself, with a profound and thorough apprehension, to the special state of things which exists at the moment; and the lowest degree of assine fatuity is that which attempts to imitate the policy of another people, or of another epoch, without pausing to consider whether a difference of circumstances may not indicate the necessity of inaugurating a wholly different policy.

The facts of history are every day perverted by the submissionists, in their desperate attempts to preserve a Union that once was "glorious." They would make the people believe, if they could, that the Revolution did not commence until the 4th of July, 1776, and that it was brought about only by the concurrent action of all the colonies.—They ignore the fact that the affair of Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, and the expedition to Canada, all took place the year before the colonies declared their independence, and that a state of war had long

existed when that declaration was put forth. The colonies did not wait for the "co-operation" of all their sister colonies before they proceeded, separately and alone, by the act of secession, to separate themselves from the Empire of Britain. Each colony acted for itself, and separately. Long before the common declaration of independence, says Botta, "some had already anticipated it, and, assuming the powers of government, had created institutions independent of the crown, and those no longer temporary, as at first, but stable, and subject to no limitation of time or condition." Thus Virginia and South Carolina had proceeded. Connecticut and Rhode Island needed no change; since there, from the earliest times, every authority originated in the people, by whom all public officers were chosen, as well those to whom were intrusted the legislative, as those who exercised the executive powers. Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, hesitated; but at length yielded to the necessity of the times. Some of the other colonies, however, held back, and instituted no new governments until after the 4th of July, 1776; being restrained by the number and influence of the loyalists within their limits, just as some of the border slave States are now embarrassed by the Black Republicans, open and unavowed, who are anxious to pass under Northern rule. All our readers are aware that the people of North Carolina, in May, 1775, formally announced their separation from Great Britain; and there is no doubt that the most serious error committed by the colonists consisted in their waiting, year after year, for mutual co-operation.—Let us, at least, profit by the mistakes of our predecessors.

The men of the Revolution were opposed, and delayed, and thwarted, by those who meddled with such arguments as are to-day employed by the Union-savers of the South. John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, said, in a speech upon the subject of colonial independence, "I dare say that my opinion will be shared by all impartial and moderate citizens, who consider this tumultuous proceeding, this attempt to coerce our opinions, and to drag us with so much precipitation to the most serious and important of decisions." If Mr. Dickinson were still living, and an advocate of the wait-while policy, he would only have to repeat his old speech. But he not only inveighed against the "indecent haste" of those who thought ten years was a period long enough to enable men to make up their minds upon a question involving their rights and liberties; he was also a doleful prophet of evil, almost, as the Vicksburg *Whig*, and we doubt not, as fully inspired as any croaker in the ranks of the entire submission pack. "If," said Mr. Dickinson, "in rendering ourselves independent of England, supposing, however, that we should be able to effect it, we might be so at the same time of all other nations, I should applaud the project; but to change the condition of English subjects for that of slavery to the whole world, is a step that could only be counselled by insanity. If you would reduce yourselves to the necessity of obeying, in all things, the mandates of supercilious France, who is now kindling fire under our feet, declare yourselves independent. If to British liberty you prefer the liberty of Holland, of Venice, of Genoa, or of Ragusa, declare yourselves independent."

Our fathers, however, did not believe in Mr. Dickinson, and were not alarmed by his ratiocinations, any more than the descendants of our fathers are frightened by the absurd talk of those timid creatures who, in these latter days, have succeeded Mr. Dickinson in his office of foretelling evils that were purely imaginary.

## Important.

The co-operation party of Lafayette county being dissatisfied with the nomination of Lamar and Isom, as delegates to the State convention of the 7th of January, have agreed to run a conservative ticket, and have nominated D. Robertson and J. S. Buford to represent them in said convention.—Union, (Holly Springs).

Yes, and the "conservative ticket" has agreed that it won't be run. This, doubtless, has rendered "the co-operation party" still more "dissatisfied" than it was at first. We are unable, however, to inform our readers what the "party" proposes to do about it, since its operations seem to be conducted upon what is commonly known as the dark lantern principle, rather than before the public and in open day. From what is stated on that subject by "the knowing ones," a very small room is believed to have contained all those who participated in the so-called "conservative" movement; and we doubt not that a very small box would hold all the votes that such a ticket would have been likely to receive in this county.

It may be asked, by some glib inquirer, whether we seriously believe that we are a co-operation party among us? Unquestionably we have. We do not assert that it is a large party, but, large or small, it is no more, and no less, than a party. Single individuals are daily referred to in legal documents as "the party of the first part," and "the party of the second part." Old ladies get up very snug "tea-parties," comprising, often, not more than half a dozen persons; and it is only the over-precise and hypercritical who would insist that the term "party," when employed in a political sense, has a more extensive signification than in the instances just given. Not doubting that there are, at least, from three to five co-operationists in the county, we cannot conscientiously deny that such a party exists here; and if the latter number of gentlemen, who could readily be named, should emigrate to a region where the Union is more abjectly worshipped than by the mass of our citizens, we imagine that the "wait-while" platform would have few advocates left among us. Not that we desire that those gentlemen should emigrate. Far from it. We think they mean to be good citizens, and we are sure they are very harmless bodies. They may, indeed, be highly useful to the rising generation, as

melancholy illustrations of "the force of habit." Our legendary youths may learn something from the sad example of these misguided men, who, by a long and regular course of opposition to all measures advocated by certain others, who had the misfortune—or the good sense—to differ from them upon political questions, contracted an inveterate "habit" of opposition, and passed, at length, so entirely under its dominion that they lost the power of voluntary action and were thenceforth driven on in the devious ways of "opposition," as helplessly as the unhappy wight who was walked away with by the steam tug, which, it is said, after marching him over the earth until every road of its surface had become familiar to his gaze, still keeps him in ceaseless onward motion.

## A Compromise: Who shall Propose It?

We are no believers in the efficacy of compromise. We do not believe that the present difficulties can be settled by compromise. The experience of the South, in regard to compromises with the North, is not such as to encourage our people to rely upon them as a means of securing their rights against aggression. But, even though it were otherwise, we are clearly of the opinion that it is not proper for the South, under existing circumstances, to make proposals to the North for a compromise. The North, by a long course of aggression, has aroused a spirit of resistance at the South, and our people are convinced that their safety can only be assured by such measures as will place their interests beyond the reach of that grasping and fanatical spirit which awakes the councils of the Northern States. The North is numerically by far the stronger section. It is fully aware of its own violations of duty, as a constituent portion of the Union, and of the determination of the South to resist the rule of Black Republicanism. If it is really desirous to preserve the Union, it should manifest a disposition to retrace its steps and accord to the South the full measure of its rights. The South, consistently with its own dignity and claims to self-respect, can make no propositions to the North for an adjustment of the subjects of difference between them. Any such proposal on our part would involve concessions which we are wholly unwilling that our section should humiliate itself by making, and moreover, that course would encourage the spirit of Abolitionism to persist in the execution of its fanatical schemes for the extinction of slavery.

Individuals, in private life, ordinarily comprehend, and act upon, the rule we have just indicated. If one man is wronged by another, the injured party—unless he is a fool—does not go to the wrong-doer and lay before him the terms upon which he is willing to accept compensation for this wrong. On the contrary, he proceeds to assert his rights, if he is a man of spirit, and leaves it for the other party to come forward, concede the fact that he has violated the laws of right, and propose to make reparation for the injury he has committed. There is no man, with sense enough to manage his own affairs, who does not instinctively feel, when he hears that an offer to compromise a personal difficulty has been made by a neighbor, that the party making the offer has thereby admitted, by implication, that he was either in the wrong, or that he was terribly afraid of the other party. The North, and the whole civilized world, would place the same construction upon the act of the South in making proposals for a compromise with the North; and we trust, therefore, that no Southern man will so dishonor his section as to make any such humiliating proposition.

## The Money Argument.

At the lowest possible estimate, it will cost TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS to maintain the State of Mississippi out of the Union. All of this will have to be raised by direct taxation on her people. Are they ready for any such emergency? Let the people remember that the revolutionists are determined to perpetrate this great outrage on them.—Vicksburg *Whig*.

This *Whig* is so evidently disposed to do a wholesale business in its estimates that we are surprised at its moderation. It might as easily have written twenty-five hundred millions as twenty-five millions; and, since its object manifestly was, to give "a big scare" to all the credulous ones among its readers, we think it should have gone on to prove that each citizen would be called upon, every morning, before breakfast, to pay a thousand dollars to the tax-gatherer.

The expenditure of the general government for the last year amounted to less than sixty millions, for thirty-three States—less than two millions to each State. In the event of the secession of ten States, the *Whig* would make their expenditures amount to two hundred and fifty millions per annum. If any of our citizens are "soft" enough to be led astray by such wild and random declarations, we trust that their fight will lead them to leave the State forthwith; and if it shall be found that any would basely yield their rights and honor rather than incur the risk of paying a few cents more in taxes, we would have them addressed in the language of one of the verses of "Barnockburn," slightly changed, thus:—

"Who will be a traitor knave?  
Who can fill a coward's grave?  
Who can base as he doth live?  
Who a half a time would save?  
Traitor! coward! miser! flee!"

We trust that all the appeals of the submission tribe to the fears, the pockets, and the bellies of our people, will be received as such appeals deserve to be received by Mississippians.

## Marshall County.

From all indications we have seen of the spirit in the Empire county, we look for the triumph of the regular Convention ticket by an overwhelming majority. In Holly Springs, there is but one sentiment: resistance to Black Republicanism and free negro domination. Messrs. Clapp, Denton, Walter, Clayton and Lee, will represent Marshall with ability in the coming State Convention.

## The Economy of Secession.

When honor, right and safety are at stake, men should forget the paltry considerations of dollars and cents, and determine their actions upon the naked question of truth.

"Who steals my purse steals trash;  
But whose ditch he from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which no thief can reach him,  
But leaves me poor indeed."

Those persons who oppose the secession movement are, as we think, improperly lagging into the discussion, the question of taxation, as if resistance to wrong were to be gauged by the size of a purse. While we believe that the more question of cost should have nothing to do with the decision of the momentous issue before the country, and that death is preferable to dishonor, yet we do not fear to meet this question fully and fairly. They who assert that the increase of taxation, in case of secession, would be insupportable, display an ignorance which is remarkable. They overlook the fact that the Southern States are, and will be, as long as they submit to Northern domination, and dictation, the most heavily taxed people on the face of the earth not excepting, even, the Turks or the Persians. The Southern people, actually, support the government, and, in addition, pay annually countless millions into the pockets of Northern manufacturers, ship-builders and fishermen.

What are the facts of the case? The annual revenue of our government, from imports, is almost \$75,000,000. Of that amount, the South ought to pay about one-third. Instead of that, we pay more than two-thirds. In addition, we use, in the South, annually \$240,000,000 worth of goods of domestic manufacture. On account of the tariff tax, we are compelled to pay, on an average, at least 25 per cent. more for these goods than we would have to pay if competition were untrammelled. This takes from our pockets, and places into the pockets of Yankee manufacturers, \$60,000,000 yearly. \$110,000,000 is thus the amount which we yearly pay, putting it at the very lowest estimate. Is there any one so crazed as to suppose that the expenses of a Southern Union would be greater than that? But that is not all. There is a law giving bounties to Yankee ships, in the foreign trade, and giving them a monopoly of the coast-wise trade. Consequently, we are compelled to pay them large sums, which we might keep in our pockets, if competition was allowed. To show how this works, suppose that an English vessel could carry a bale of cotton from New Orleans to New York for a dollar; a Yankee ship cannot carry it for less than a dollar and twenty-five cents. If there is free competition, we send our cotton in the English vessel, and make a saving of 25 cents on each bale. If a tonnage duty of \$1 per ton is imposed on foreign vessels, the English and Yankee ships are on a par, and we must pay \$1.25 on every bale between the two ports, losing 25 cents on each bale. But, as it is, the Yankee ships, having a monopoly of the trade, we are at their mercy, and they may, if they choose, charge us \$2 per bale. To show how the tariff works, take up any statement of the commerce of the United States, and the fact is patent on the face of it, that we are supporting the government, and enriching the Yankees. Turn, for instance, to a tabular statement of our commerce for 1856-57, which may be found in DeBow's Review for March, 1858, page 262. We select this, because the book is before us, while we write. Our exports to Cuba, for that year, amounted to \$14,923,443. Now, it would be natural to suppose, since trade is but an interchange of commodities, and since it is but profitless to navigate a ship across the seas in ballast, it is natural to suppose that our imports for Cuba would about balance our exports to it. But we do not find it so. Our imports for the same year amounted to the enormous sum of \$45,243,101. Such a difference is an anomaly in commerce, and requires an explanation. We do not have to go far to find it. In Cuba, goods manufactured in Yankee looms, come into competition with English goods on equal footing. There is no protective tariff there which discriminates in their favor. The consequence is that, Yankee goods being under sold, they are driven from the market. But sugar and coffee are articles the Yankees must have; so they send their goods South, and with the 25 per cent. which the tariff gives them, on the \$240,000,000 worth of goods they sell us, they can afford to send cash to Cuba and Brazil for the purchase of sugar, coffee, hides, etc.

But, you say, capital seeks an equilibrium; and when there is an interchange of commodities, the profits of capital are equalized; and so of labor. In other words, you mean to say, that increase in the price of Yankee goods makes a corresponding increase in the price of all other commodities; and that if they get an additional 25 per cent. for the products of their manufactures, you will get an additional 25 per cent. for the products of your farms—when Yankee goods advance, cotton advances. Your rule is a very proper one, and, where exchange of commodities is perfect and mutual, it works to a charm, and there only. But here it does not work. The products of labor in the South are not, except to a limited extent, consumed in the North. Foreign nations consume our cotton. The result is, that the profits of labor and capital in the South are diminished by the amount of this tax which we pay for the support of the government and the enrichment of Yankee manufacturers and ship-owners. That tax, as we have shown, amounts to about \$110,000,000 annually. The principle which you enunciate, is one of universal operation, you say, now. Well, admit it to be so. What does it prove? This money has been diverted from our pockets to those of our enemies, to make this equilibrium of profits of which you speak. In other words, the natural advantages are largely in our favor, and it has been necessary to rob us of some of those advantages in order to bring our profits to a level with those of the Yan-

kees. The results of this short-sighted policy have been most disastrous to us. Free from this enormous and unreasonable tax, the profits of labor and capital in the South would greatly exceed those in the North. As a natural consequence, capital and labor would seek employment in the South, which now go to build up Northern commercial and manufacturing cities. Profits would flow to a level with profits in the South, and, with those of the South. The capital and labor seeking employment in the South would become identified with all the interests of the South. The South would acquire that political importance and power, at home, which nature designed for her, and, abroad, she would command the respect and fear of every nation under the sun. We would be able to redress our own wrongs.

But, instead of that, we have, year after year, paid hundreds of millions for the building up of a people, who, as soon as they have acquired power through our suicidal policy, turn and mock at us who have elevated them to their haughty supremacy; ay, and worse than that, and still more ungrateful, like the frozen viper warmed to life in the bosom of the generous farmer, they turn to eject the deadly venom of their fangs into the veins of a people who have never wronged them, but who, rather, have treated them with confiding kindness and blind devotion.

## The Secession Spirit in Lafayette.

In our opinion, the people of this county are nearly unanimous in favor of the secession of the Southern States from the Union. The speech of Mr. Lamar, the substance of which appeared in our columns two weeks since, meets with almost universal favor; and of the few who object to it, the majority, so far as our knowledge extends, are those who favor separate State action. The meeting of the 8th inst., by which our candidates for the State Convention were nominated, was very nearly unanimous. The Court room was densely crowded with people, and those who voted against the adoption of the report of the nominating committee scarcely exceeded a score in number. Some of them, moreover, were men who thought we needed Col. Lamar's services in Washington, while others were opposed to anything but a "straight-out" secession ticket.

## Queer Hatter.

We look upon secession by a Southern State, or the South, at this juncture, without a further trial to maintain her rights in the Union, as a complete submission to the North.—Holly Springs *Union*.

We have some curiosity to learn how it is that "secession" is equivalent to "submission." Will the *Union* explain what it meant by the foregoing very strange declaration? Our people, down this way, are determined that they will not submit to the North, and to a man, they are silly enough to suppose that secession involves the very opposite of submission. If they are wrong on that point, the editor of the *Union*, provided he is very quick about it, may render them an essential service by showing up the error of their opinion. While his hand is in, we would suggest that he inform his readers whether the Southern States, by remaining in the Union and permitting the North to have its own way in everything, would not be "resisting" in the very mode that would most perfectly square with his views.

## A New Test of Molleness and Courage.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder* says—"It is political suicide to talk about secession; it is not manly or brave." If some patriot were to tell the *Recorder* man that he should be "thrashed," as soundly as he deserves to be, for the foregoing discreditable utterance, the culprit, in order to preserve his own consistency, should reply—"It is personally dangerous for me to talk about resistance; it is not manly or brave." So say on, as heavily as you please: I shall heroically submit."

## Appointment of Commissioners.

The Governor has made the following appointments of Commissioners to the several Southern States, under the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi:

To Virginia	C. P. Smith
"Georgia	W. L. Harris
"Maryland	A. H. Hardin
"Tennessee	T. J. Wharton
"South Carolina	O. R. Hooker
"Alabama	J. W. Matthews
"Kentucky	W. S. Featherston
"Louisiana	Wirt Adams
"Arkansas	Geo. R. Fall
"Texas	H. H. Miller
"Florida	E. M. Yerger
"Delaware	Henry Dickinson
"North Carolina	Jack Thompson

## Kind Words.

They never blister the tongue or lips; and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this source. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. 1. They help one's own good-nature and good-will. Soft words soften our own soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it blaze more fiercely. 2. Kind words make other people good-natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words and wrathful words make them wrathful. There is such a rust of all other kinds of words in our day, that it seems desirable to give kind words a chance among them. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, and silly words, and empty words, and profane words, and boisterous words, and warlike words. Kind words also produce their image in men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. They soothe, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feeling. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.—Pascal.

## Tippah County.

At a convention of the people of Tippah county, Hon. O. Davis, Gen. Wm. C. Falkner, Hon. D. B. Wright and Joel Berry, Esq., were nominated as candidates for the State Convention. Three of these gentlemen are for separate State action, and immediate secession. Entire unanimity of sentiment was manifested.

## Convention Bill.

AN ACT to provide for a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That an election for delegates to a convention of the people of the State of Mississippi, shall be held in the several counties thereof, on Monday, the twentieth day of December, 1860, and that said election shall be held at all the precincts established by law, and shall be managed and conducted by the Sheriff of each proper officers of the counties respectively, in the same manner, and according to the same rules and regulations, as are prescribed by law for the election of members of the Legislature. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation to the several Sheriffs of the State at least ten days before the time appointed for holding said election, requiring them to hold and conduct the same according to law, and the said Sheriffs shall advertise the time and place of holding said election for five days by publication in the several newspapers of their respective counties and by posting notices at four public places in their counties.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That each county shall be represented in said convention by the same number of delegates as such county has of Representatives in the House of Representatives, including the representation of any city or town in any county.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person shall be eligible to the said convention, who shall at the time of the election, be a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and above the age of twenty-one years. Provided, That each delegate shall have resided in the county from which he is elected for four months immediately prior to the session of the convention, and been a citizen of the State for twelve months prior thereto.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, or other proper returning officer, of every county, immediately after said election, to make a complete return to the Secretary of State, of the votes cast for delegates in his county, and the certificate of election of the returning officer of the proper county, or of the Secretary of State in favor of any delegate, shall be evidence of his right to a seat in said convention; subject, if contested, to decision by said convention in such manner as they may prescribe.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the delegates elected under the provisions of this act shall assemble at the Capitol of the State, on Monday, the seventh day of January, 1861, and organize themselves into a convention by the election of a President, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and the appointment of a suitable number of assistants, and shall proceed to consider the then existing relations between the Government and the people of the State of Mississippi, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State, and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded; said convention shall adopt such rules and regulations for its government and the proper transaction of business, as they shall think proper. The officers, members, and assistants of said convention shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law to the officers, members and assistants of the Legislature, and the Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue his warrant on the Treasury of the State therefor, upon the certificate of the President of the amount due.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in case of vacancy occurring in said convention by death, resignation or otherwise, of any member, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause such vacancy to be filled, if practicable, by issuing his writ of election to the Sheriff of the proper county, requiring him on five days notice to hold an election according to law to fill the same.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## J. A. P. CAMPBELL.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAMES DRANE,  
President of the Senate.

Approved, Nov. 29th, 1860.  
JOHN J. PETTUS.

## Prepare for Christmas!

W. G. REYNOLDS would inform his customers that he is fully prepared to furnish every thing in his line for Christmas presents, luxuries, etc.

## FRESH OYSTERS.

Constantly on hand. Call soon and get your goods for the holidays.  
W. G. REYNOLDS.

## Convention Election.

BY VIRTUE of a proclamation of the Governor of the State of Mississippi, we directed I will cause the polls to be opened at the different precincts in this county, on Thursday, the 20th day of December 1860, for the purpose of electing two delegates to a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi.

And hereby notify the following named persons to act as inspectors of said election, at their respective precincts, to-wit:

OSBORNE—Wm. H. Carothers, D. J. Kennedy, Wm. S. Nelson.  
ARRESTVILLE—C. L. Taylor, E. W. Smith, H. S. Young, J. B. Irvin, returning officer.  
WYATT—D. J. Wilcox, A. Ritchell, J. W. B. Gill, Lewis Tison, returning officer.  
FARR—Sims, R. R. Simmons, James Martin.  
Wm. Harmon, A. York, J. J. Higgins, Taylor's Depot—W. J. Jones, J. J. Higgins, Eljah Nix, A. Farmington, returning officer.  
SPRINGDALE—F. G. Shipps, Isaac Adington, John Wilson, George Goodwin, returning officer.  
FARR—A. Collins, Wm. Ragland, J. T. Lind, Wm. W. Higgins, returning officer.  
DALLAS—Wm. Patterson, Charles Powell, J. W. Watts, Moses Powell, returning officer.  
LAFAYETTE—Sprecher—H. D. McIntosh, James Terry, Harry McGowan, Stephen Threlkeld, returning officer.  
SPRINGDALE—R. F. Goodrich, Joel Butler, D. Singletary, D. A. Watts, returning officer.  
LIBERTY HILL—Henry Ivey, J. H. Jones, J. M. Goodrich, St. Clair Lawrence, returning officer.  
CANNON—A. P. Craig, R. M. Kilgore, W. S. Nichols,